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A/RES/52/183
4 February 1998

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 95 (*b*)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/52/626/Add.2)*]

52/183. Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 44/214 of 22 December 1989, 46/212 of 20 December 1991, 48/169 of 21 December 1993 and 50/97 of 20 December 1995, as well as the relevant parts of the Agenda for Development,[1]

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the landlocked developing countries,

Recognizing also that sixteen of the landlocked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recalling that measures to deal with the transit problems of landlocked developing countries require closer and even more effective cooperation and collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours,

Noting the importance of strengthening, and in this respect recognizing the important role played by, bilateral cooperative arrangements and subregional cooperation and integration, as well as the activities of the regional commissions, in alleviating the transit problems of the landlocked developing countries and improving the transit transport systems in landlocked and transit developing countries,

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[1] Resolution 51/240, annex.

Noting also the importance of strengthening the existing international support measures with a view to addressing further the problems of landlocked developing countries,

Noting further the holding of the third Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, in New York from 18 to 20 June 1997,

Welcoming the holding of the first North-East Asia Subregional Consultative Meeting of Landlocked and Transit Countries on transit transport cooperation, held at Ulaanbaatar from 20 to 22 May 1997 under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. *Welcomes* the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries;[2]

2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked developing countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

3. *Also reaffirms* that transit developing countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked developing countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Calls upon* landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts, including bilateral cooperation, in dealing with transit issues, *inter alia*, by improving the transit transport infrastructure facilities and bilateral and subregional agreements to govern transit transport operations, developing joint ventures in the area of transit transport and strengthening institutions and human resources dealing with transit transport, and, in this respect, notes that South-South cooperation also plays an important role in this field;

5. *Appeals once again* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries agreed upon in the resolutions and declarations adopted by the General Assembly and the outcomes of recent major United Nations conferences relevant to landlocked developing countries, as well as in the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community;[3]

6. *Takes note* of the agreed conclusions and recommendations and proposals for future action adopted at the third Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions;[4]

7. *Welcomes* the Ulaanbaatar Memorandum of Understanding adopted at the first North-East Asia Subregional Consultative Meeting of Landlocked and Transit Countries on transit transport cooperation;

8. *Also welcomes* the continuing efforts being made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with donor countries and institutions, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the regional commissions and relevant subregional institutions,

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[2] A/52/329, annex.

[3] TD/B/42(1)/11-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/7, annex I.

[4] See TD/B/44/7-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/11.

to organize specific consultative groups, as appropriate, when requested by the landlocked and transit developing countries concerned, to identify priority areas for action at the national and subregional levels and draw up action programmes;

9. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transit transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategies of the landlocked and transit developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirements for the long-term restructuring of the economies of the landlocked developing countries;

10. *Invites* donor countries, the United Nations Development Programme and multilateral financial institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications, and to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene in 1999, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1998-1999, another meeting of governmental experts from landlocked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions, including relevant regional and subregional economic organizations and commissions, to review progress in the development of transit systems, including sectoral aspects as well as transit transportation costs, with a view to exploring the possibility of formulating necessary action-oriented measures;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to seek voluntary contributions to ensure the participation of representatives of landlocked and transit developing countries, donor countries and financial and development institutions at the meeting referred to in paragraph 11 above;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the landlocked developing countries, and urges the Conference, *inter alia*, to keep under constant review the evolution of transit transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, including by means of a case study as necessary, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of the private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point for cross-regional issues of landlocked developing countries;

14. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures for the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution, and to staff and equip adequately, in accordance with the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference, the Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries of the Conference so as to allow it to implement effectively its mandate to continue to support the landlocked developing countries;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution and submit it to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/52/626/Add.3)*]

52/184. Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,[1] adopted in 1979, its resolution 50/101 of 20 December 1995 and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, as well as the outcomes of United Nations major conferences concerning science and technology for development,

Taking note of the Meeting of Experts on Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, in March 1997, in the field of biological diversity,

Recognizing the importance for developing countries of having access to science and technology so as to enhance their productivity and competitiveness in the world market, and stressing the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, in particular to the developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries,

Stressing, given the fact that much of the most advanced environmentally sound technology is developed and held by the private sector, that the creation of an enabling environment on the part of both developed and developing countries, including supportive economic and fiscal measures as well as a practical system of environmental regulations and compliance mechanisms, can help to stimulate private-sector investment in and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries, as affirmed by the General Assembly in paragraph 90 of the annex to its resolution S/19-2 of 28 June 1997,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

Stressing also that further efforts should be made by Governments and international development institutions to facilitate the transfer of privately owned technologies on concessional terms, as mutually agreed, to developing countries, especially least developed countries, as affirmed by the General Assembly in paragraph 90 of the annex to its resolution S/19-2,

Expressing concern over the risk of marginalization of many developing countries, in particular the least developed and the African countries, in the process of globalization, which has resulted in increased benefits from advances in science and technology,

Recognizing the importance of the efforts of developing countries in the field of science and technology for development,

Noting the proposal by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to convene a world science conference in 1999,

Recognizing that information technologies are important requisites for planning, development and decision-making in science and technology, and recognizing also their far-reaching implications for society,

Reaffirming that the United Nations should play an important role in the promotion of cooperation in science and technology, as one of its priorities, and in the enhancement of support and assistance to developing countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and emphasizing the need to enhance the capability of the relevant United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to address relevant issues in the field of science and technology,

Noting the work being undertaken by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its work programme for member States, especially the developing countries, and reaffirming its unique role as a global forum for examining science and technology questions, improving the understanding of science and technology policies and formulating recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system, all in relation to development, without prejudice to the Economic and Social Council review of its subsidiary bodies, as initiated under General Assembly resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996, bearing in mind other relevant Assembly resolutions,

Recognizing the need for adequate resources to be devoted to fostering science and technology for development,

Recognizing also the need for Governments and regional and international bodies to take measures to ensure women better access to and participation in scientific and technological areas, especially where they are not represented or are underrepresented,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development",[2]

1. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council decision 1997/306 of 25 July 1997, in which the Council approved the provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the basis of the report of the Commission on its third session;[3]

2. *Recognizes* the ongoing work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, emphasizes the importance of the activities that are to be pursued within the framework of the Commission, including a broad spectrum of new global challenges in science and technology, encourages support to those

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[2] A/52/320.

[3] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1997, Supplement No. 11* (E/1997/31).

undertakings and, in that regard, reaffirms that the substantive theme for the inter-sessional period 1997-1999 of the Commission will be "Science and technology partnerships and networking for national capacity-building";

3. *Reaffirms* that capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries should remain a priority issue on the United Nations agenda, and urges that international cooperation efforts be intensified and strengthened towards endogenous capacity-building of developing countries in science and technology, including their capacity to utilize scientific and technological developments from abroad as well as to modify and adapt them to suit local conditions;

4. *Also recognizes* the role of Governments in science and technology for development, in particular in providing appropriate regulatory frameworks and incentives for the development of science and technology capabilities;

5. *Further recognizes* the role of the private sector in science and technology for development, in particular in the transfer and development of science and technology capabilities;

6. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the important role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology as a cross-cutting concern within the work of the United Nations, particularly through effective policy guidance and better coordination, including international cooperation in technology assessment, monitoring and forecasting, as well as in the area of information and communication technologies, and in providing an environment conducive to the development of new environmentally sound technologies, and calls upon the organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations to continue to work in a coordinated and expeditious manner to develop a catalogue of proved technologies to enable effective technology choice, by developing countries, of state-of-the-art technologies;

7. *Reaffirms* the need to fulfil the commitments on the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology contained in chapter 34 of Agenda 21,[4] the outcome of the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly and the Agenda for Development;[5]

8. *Also reaffirms* the need for adequate financial resources on a continuous and assured basis to foster science and technology for development, in particular to promote endogenous capacity-building in developing countries in accordance with their priorities;

9. *Stresses* that the current forms of cooperation involving the public and private sectors of developing and developed countries should be built upon and expanded, and, in that context, also stresses the importance of identifying barriers and restrictions to the transfer of publicly and privately owned technologies, as affirmed by the General Assembly in paragraph 88 of the annex to its resolution S/19-2 as well as other relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, with a view to reducing such constraints while creating specific incentives, fiscal and otherwise, for the transfer of such technologies;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of cooperation among developing countries in the field of science and technology, building on their complementarities, and the need for further advancing such cooperation through the establishment or strengthening of national technology and information centres in developing countries and networking on subregional, regional, interregional and global levels to promote technology research, training and dissemination as well as joint projects in developing countries, and urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and

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[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[5] Resolution 51/240, annex.

programmes to provide continued and enhanced support through technical assistance and financing for such efforts;

11. *Reiterates* the affirmation of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 93 of the annex to its resolution S/19-2, that the creation of centres for the transfer of technology at various levels, including the regional level, could greatly contribute to achieving the objective of transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries and that, for that purpose, existing United Nations bodies and mechanisms, including, as appropriate, mechanisms for technical and environmental cooperation among developing countries, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the regional commissions, should cooperate;

12. *Invites* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to assess their capability to provide assistance and promote cooperation in the area of information and communication technologies, and to suggest areas in which they are best able to assist interested countries, in particular the developing countries, in the design and implementation of national strategies on such technologies;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/52/626/Add.4)*]

52/185. Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993 and 50/92 of 20 December 1995, the relevant provisions of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly for the Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[1] and the Agenda for Development,[2] as well as the results, as agreed, of all major United Nations conferences and summit meetings held since the beginning of the 1990s,

Recalling also its resolution 51/164 of 16 December 1996 on enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries,

Reaffirming the urgent need for effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries and to help them to exit from the rescheduling process,

Noting that developing countries have undertaken stabilization and structural adjustment programmes that benefit those countries but also involve social costs,

Emphasizing the importance for debtor countries of continuing to pursue and intensify their efforts with respect to economic reform and stabilization and structural adjustment programmes to raise domestic savings and investments, take full advantage of market access opportunities where available, reduce inflation and improve economic efficiency, taking into account the need to address the social aspects of development, including the eradication of poverty as well as the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations,

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 48* (A/51/48).

[2] Resolution 51/240, annex.

Noting the improvement in the debt situation of a number of developing countries since the second half of the 1980s and the contribution that the evolving debt strategy has made to this improvement, noting with appreciation the debt-relief measures taken by creditor countries both within the framework of the Paris Club and through their cancellation and equivalent relief of bilateral official debt, and welcoming the even more favourable debt-relief measures taken by the Paris Club on the basis of the Naples terms of December 1994,

Welcoming the admission of the Russian Federation to the Paris Club,

Stressing the need for a full, swift implementation of those initiatives, which will further assist developing countries, in particular the poorest and heavily indebted countries, especially in Africa, in their efforts to improve their debt situation in view of their continued very high level of total debt stock and servicing burdens,

Noting with concern the continuing debt and debt-servicing problems of indebted developing countries as constituting an element adversely affecting their development efforts and economic growth, and stressing the importance of alleviating the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with the various types of debt of many developing countries, on the basis of an effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable approach and, where appropriate, addressing the full stock of debt of the poorest and most indebted developing countries as a matter of priority,

Noting that the developing countries that have continued, at great cost to themselves, to meet their international debt and debt-service obligations in a timely fashion have done so despite serious external and domestic financial constraints,

Expressing concern that despite the debt-relief measures taken so far, those measures have not yet fully provided effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the outstanding debt and debt-servicing problems of a large number of developing countries, in particular the poorest and heavily indebted countries, which continue to face serious debt problems,

Noting the situation in some creditor countries with economies in transition in addressing the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries,

Stressing the need for continuing global economic growth and the necessity for a continuing supportive international economic environment with regard to, *inter alia*, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access, trade practices, access to technology, exchange rates and international interest rates, and noting the continued need for resources for the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the developing countries, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and recent United Nations conferences,

Stressing also the importance of finding durable solutions to the non-Paris Club bilateral debt, which has become a serious challenge to many developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the debt situation of the developing countries as at mid-1997;[3]

2. *Recognizes* that effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries can contribute substantially to the strengthening of the global economy and to the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and recent United Nations conferences;

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[3] A/52/290.

3. *Notes* that further progress, including swift implementation of innovative approaches and concrete measures, is essential for contributing to effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, particularly the poorest and heavily indebted countries;

4. *Also notes*, while recognizing the benefits of liberalization of international capital flows, the potential adverse impact of the volatility of short-term capital flows and exchange rates on interest rates and the debt situation of developing countries, and stresses the need for coherence in implementing policies in order to mitigate the impact of such volatility;

5. *Stresses* the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting economic growth and sustainable development so as to favour their exit from debt and debt-servicing problems, and also stresses the need for the international community to promote a conducive external economic environment through, *inter alia*, improved market access, stabilization of exchange rates, effective stewardship of international interest rates, increased resource flows, access to international financial markets, the flow of financial resources and improved access to technology for the developing countries;

6. *Also stresses* that the evolving debt strategy must be accompanied by a favourable and supportive international economic environment, including the full implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, and the Marrakesh ministerial decisions in favour of the least developed countries and the net food-importing developing countries;[4]

7. *Further stresses* the need for existing facilities to provide debt-relief measures through various debt conversion programmes, where possible, such as debt-equity swaps, debt-for-nature swaps, debt-for-child-development swaps and other debt-for-development swaps, to be widely implemented so that the countries concerned may be assisted in their development efforts, as well as to support measures in favour of the most vulnerable segments of the societies of those countries and to develop techniques of debt conversion applied to social development programmes and projects, in conformity with the priorities of the World Summit for Social Development, held at Copenhagen in March 1995;[5]

8. *Welcomes* the steps already taken to implement the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and in this regard calls for its timely finalization and implementation so as to enable eligible countries to benefit from the Initiative;

9. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Initiative requires additional financial resources from both bilateral and multilateral creditors without affecting the support required for development activities of developing countries and in this regard expresses its appreciation for contributions made by some bilateral donors to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Trust Fund of the World Bank and the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility/Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Trust Fund of the International Monetary Fund, and urges other bilateral donors and invites other international financial institutions that have not yet finalized mechanisms for participation in the Initiative to do so as soon as possible;

10. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the Initiative's eligibility criteria flexibly, in a transparent manner, and with the full involvement of the debtor country, and also stresses the importance of continuously evaluating and actively monitoring the implications of the existing terms of the eligibility criteria in the implementation of the Initiative, so as to ensure sufficient coverage of heavily indebted poor countries;

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[4] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[5] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8).

11. *Underlines* the importance of the transparency and involvement of debtor countries in any review and analysis that is conducted during the adjustment period;

12. *Welcomes* the implementation since 1994 by the Paris Club of the Naples terms as well as the decision to go beyond the Naples terms to provide debt reduction for eligible countries, in particular the poorest and most heavily indebted countries, and invites all other bilateral, multilateral and commercial creditors to make an appropriate and consistent contribution to the common objective of debt sustainability;

13. *Invites* creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to continue the initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and the requests for continued mobilization of resources through the Debt-reduction Facility of the International Development Association in order to help eligible least developed countries reduce their commercial debt;

14. *Recognizes* the efforts of indebted developing countries in regard to fulfilling their commitments on debt servicing despite the high social cost incurred and, in this regard, encourages private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to continue their initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of middle-income developing countries;

15. *Stresses* the urgent need to continue to provide social safety nets to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in debtor countries, in particular low-income groups;

16. *Notes with concern* the continuing burden of debt and debt-service obligations of middle-income developing countries, including in particular those in Africa, and encourages creditors, including multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, to continue to support those countries in addressing these obligations effectively;

17. *Expresses strong support* for the continuation of Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility operations, and stresses the need to find consensus regarding its funding modalities in the interim period 2001-2004, and in this regard invites the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund to consider concrete measures in order to generate funds that can be used for this purpose;

18. *Stresses* the need for further efforts of all donors to secure adequate funding for the eleventh replenishment of the International Development Association in accordance with the agreed timetable and the need to start negotiations, at an appropriate time, for an adequate twelfth replenishment of the Association to a level commensurate with the needs of the poorest countries;

19. *Reaffirms* the Mid-term Global Review of Progress towards the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[6] in particular the appropriate actions in favour of those countries concerning their official bilateral commercial and multilateral debt;

20. *Stresses* the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries from all sources, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, and urges creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, particularly to the least developed countries, in order to support the implementation of economic reforms and stabilization and structural adjustment programmes by the developing countries that will enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and attract new investment and to assist them in achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and recent United Nations conferences, and the eradication of poverty;

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[6] Resolution 50/103, annex.

21. *Calls upon* the international community, including the United Nations system, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as the private sector, to take appropriate measures and action for the implementation of the commitments, agreements and decisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits organized since the beginning of the 1990s on development related to the question of external debt;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/52/628/Add.1)*]

52/186. Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993, 49/95 of 19 December 1994, 50/122 of 20 December 1995 and 51/174 of 16 December 1996,

Noting the adoption of the Agenda for Development[1] and the relevant provisions on its follow-up and implementation, and the need to give impetus to international economic cooperation for development so as to effectively follow up on the Agenda,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership",[2]

1. *Reaffirms* the continued need to strengthen constructive dialogue and genuine partnership in order to promote further international economic cooperation for development;

2. *Also reaffirms* that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and the partnership for achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and recent United Nations conferences, as well as for improving the international economic

[1] See resolution 51/240.

[2] A/52/425.

environment that is conducive to such development, and that the United Nations system should reinforce its activities in order to facilitate such a dialogue;

3. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to begin consultations with Member States so as to arrive at an early decision on the modalities, focus of the discussion and date of the two-day high-level dialogue on the theme of the social and economic impact of globalization and interdependence and their policy implications, to be held at an appropriate time conducive to maintaining the entity and character of the two-day high-level dialogue;

4. *Invites* Governments to contribute their views to the high-level dialogue, including its preparation, and encourages them to participate in the dialogue;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system, relevant intergovernmental organizations and other development actors, to initiate preparations for such a dialogue;

6. *Recognizes* the need to work out modalities and themes for future high-level dialogues, building on the experience of the high-level dialogue and, in this context, invites Member States to provide inputs to this process;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session, under the appropriate item, the sub-item entitled "Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership".

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